that we had a plan which, if carried out, electric trolleys. He has made more of a would force the return of the Chinese court and then solve the problem which has been a large stockholder in such enterwas harassing the allies at Peking. We knew where the treasure was located. If we could have the co-operation of the United States troops we could have seized | Henry Carot Lodge, whose father married the whole amount, and, after taking 10 a daughter of George Cabot. A large fortune descended to the young statesman by inheritance and he has increased it by was our purpose, turn over the balance to good investments. Probably he is worth the allies for such disposition in the way of payment of indemnity claims as seemed

With this idea in mind I approached Gen- is of brick, with a double frontage, and eral Chaffee and told him the whole story, many entertainments are given there to reserving only the information as to the exact location of the building in which the treasure was stored. My circumstantial evidence was so strong and convincing that he became very much interested in our plans, and I believe he agreed entirely with be so understood, and his mode of living is us that it would be the very strongest lever to force the return of the Emperor to Peking, and that the seizure would have been engrely justifiable under the rules of war. After some deliberation, however, General Chaffee decided that he could not take the responsibility upon himself, and, therefore, he cabled the full facts of the case to President McKinley and asked for instructions. Reply came promptly from Washington to the effect that General Chaffee should confer with W. W. Rockhill, United States peace commissioner, and take such action as was deemed advisable.

AT THE END OF THE RAINBOW. At the outset Mr. Rockhill was skeptical, and, while he afterward acknowledged the value of the plan, he was compelled because of his mission for peace to avoid any complications whatever. He felt that the seizure of the treasure would antagonize the Chinese and stir up trouble among the allies. On this account Mr. Rockhill could

not give his consent to the plan.

I was firmly convinced that the treasure was at the end of the rainbow, and that the rainbow in this case ended very definitely in a particular building in the Imperial City, so, when the Americans gave up the idea of acting in the matter, I went to some friends of General Waldersee's staff. I had several talks with General Schwartzkopf (afterward burned to death in the destruction of the summer palace) and through him asked the German forces to take the matter up. As in the case of our own troops, the Germans were intensely interested, but they too feared international complications, and, since the Americans and Japanese were in direct control of the Imperial City, they could not act without the concerted action of the allies.

We did not dare trust the Japanese and so, for lack of the necessary assistance we were compelled to give up our plan. I am positive that if Mr. Rockhill could have arranged for some concerted action in the matter at the time, just a year ago, it would not only have hastened the final peace negotiations, but it would have insured the speedy return of the court of Peking. It is a matter of history now, however, that the protocol was not signed for many months afterwards and the return of the Chinese imperial court was only accomplished a few weeks ago. The very recent news of the finding of \$70,000,cealed more than a year before will doubtless confirm to the government officials approached at the time our plan was formed of the truth of our statements, if such a confirmation be needed. Perhaps the events of the past year in China may have convinced them that our plan would have been an eminently sane plan to have followed in clearing up the affairs of the allies and placing the government of China on a At any rate, probably, ours was the most unique opportunity in history. If it had been carried out I am firmly convinced that millions would have been saved and that the course of events in China would have at once taken a turn for the better. J. E. BOECK.

[Copyright, 1902.]

SOME WASHINGTON HOMES.

Lavish Expenditure by Wealthy Mem-

Correspondence Hartford Times. There are probably a greater number of

rich men in the new Congress than have been found in any previous edition of that legislative body. Though by no means a "millionaires' club," the Senate has a large is a sprinkling of undeniable plutocrats. Scattered all over the fashionable north-

west section of Washington are beautiful ing more costly than these legislators' man- Dupont circle. sions indeed can be found anywhere in this ! The most beautiful of all the senatorial

corner of Sixteenth and K streets. It is built in the old colonial style, somewhat modified to meet modern requirements. The senator obtained the bulk of his fortune Chandler, and it is probable that he is of the first water, he enjoys the good things of life in an unusual degree and does a

of corporate enterprises. He gives much in | tlous. charity, is conspicuous socially and owns a very large and handsome dwelling on Vermont avenue near Thomas circle.

The ablest business man in the upper House, as most people admit, is Marcus A. Hanna, who has more irons in the fire than any other man in Congress. Outside of his enormous iron and coal interests, he owns ines of lake steamboats, hotels, an operahouse, and goodness knows what else. If it be supposed that he is worth \$15,000,000, the guess will certainly not overshoot the mark. When he came to Washington he rented Don Cameron's house, opposite Lafayette Square-the dwelling occupied by Vice President Hobart up to the time of his death-and, being within a few rows of the White House, he is able to keep an eye upon his young friend and protege, Mr.

The President has another near neighbor in Chauncey M. Depew, who lives directly opposite the White House, across Lafayette Square. He has rented the famous Corcoran house, formerly the property of Daniel Webster, and in more recent times occupied by Calvin S. Brice, of Ohio. The Peach" is having a beautiful time in Washington, as he always does wherever he happens to be, and his establishment is on a lavish scale. Guesses are frequently hazarded as to the amount of his wealth; but he never furnishes any data on the subject, and nobody else is likely to be able to contradict the statement that he is probably worth at least \$2,000,000. Maybe his fortune is much greater, inasmuch as many opportunities for making money by "sure things" in speculation have been thrown into his way during the long period of his

sonnection with the Vanderbilts. Another senatorial palace, at the northeast corner of Sixteenth and L streets, is owned by Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, who is probably worth \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. He began life a poor boy, became an attorney, and, being appointed receiver of a marble company in his native State one lucky day, brought the concern through in shape that the grateful stockholders hade him president. So, at all events, the story goes. At the present time Proctor practically controls the marble output of

Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, has a fortune of \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000, gained chiefly from

A highly respected linen draper was the PRESIDENT MITCHELL, OF THE MINgrandfather of the dignified and impressive ERS, AND THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

a couple of millions of dollars, and he keeps A Drunken Man Warned John Fahey up superb establishments in Boston and at of a Plot Against His Life-A Dog and Dynamite.

sion, on an opposite corner, is the residence of Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana. Notlement the National Civic Federation will have thrust upon it will be in the anthrabody can say positively whether Fairbanks is a millionaire or not, but he desires it to cite coal district of Pennsylvania. President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, has gone to New York to meet | let the old teamsters do their hauling. street, only a stone's throw from the Hale | the executive council of the federation, which will be in session in that city on Wednesday. The three district presidents he residence of Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia, who is understood to be worth of the anthracite field will also attend the meeting. While it is not given out that few men who own practically all of the an attempt will be made to have the Civic natural resources of that State, his wealth being derived chiefly from coal mines and Federation assist in bringing about a joint conference of the operators and miners in that field to settle a wage scale and other which is understood to have cost \$100,000. industrial differences, yet the visit of these men is significant enough to indicate that estate at Beaver, in that State, pineapple- that is their purpose. President Mitchell's

KING EDWARD VII AND HIS SON.

specialty of trolley law than any other man

in the United States, and for many years

prises. His residence on Sixteenth street is one of the handsomest in Washington.

Nahant, in addition to his spacious and

handsome residence on Massachusetts ave-

nue in Washington. The Washington house

the exclusive set which is able to boast the

Within half a block of the Lodge man-

On the most fashionable block of

mansion, is a large house of light colored

orick, built in the old colonial style. It is

something like \$10,000,000. He is one of a

railroad, though his money is invested in

Next door to Elkins is Quay's new house,

together with the land on which it stands.

The senator from Pennsylvania has a fine

Lodge acquaintance.

on a corresponding scale.

many other enterprises.



PRINCE OF WALES.

KING EDWARD.

The latest picture of King Edward and his heir has just arrived from London. It was taken at the close of the year of mourning for the death of Queen Victoria. The Prince of Wales will represent his father at the coronation of the young King of Spain, on May 17 next.

growing property in Florida, and other | identity with the Civic Federation will aslarge investments elsewhere, so that there is hardly any danger of mistake in considering him as included in the list of con-Platt, of New York, the Easy Boss, is easily worth \$1,000,000. As the head of the United States Express Company, he draws

a large salary, in addition to his income as a legislator for the Nation, and he is engaged in various big commercial enterprises. Nevertheless, he has no house in Washington, preferring to live at the Arlington Hotel, which is likewise the home of another millionaire member the upper house, Nelson W. Aldrich, of in street railways in Providence.

New Jersey, who entered the upper house times over and occupies the handsome residence at the southwest corner of Seventeenth and I streets, which was formerly minority of very wealthy members, while owned by Anthony Pollok-the unfortuneven in the House of Representatives there ate gentleman who was drowned at sea three years ago by the sinking of a transatlantic steamship, his wife being lost

Millionaires are comparatively scarce in the House of Representatives, but there are a few, and some of them have palatial best known of these is John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, who has been identified all his life with the Pennsylvania Railroad, both as an attorney and as a holder of stock. His house, where many a good dinner is given during the sessions of Congress, is on New Hampshire avenue, just above

Representative Edward Merrell, of Philaviable social position. His wife was a Miss Drexell and brought him some millions of dollars. For a residence in Washington he has rented a large brick house on a Sixteenth street corner, directly opposite Sen-

James W. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y. is a millionaire and conspicuous in Washington society. His wife was a daughter of William R. Travers and she brought him a fortune. They are very hospitable people and many handsome entertainments will be given at the new house (now nearing completion) which they are building on Dupont circle, It will be one of the finest

residences at the national capital. The richest member of the House of Representatives is Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, Among the foremost in point of wealth | who is supposed to be worth \$8,000,000 or comes James McMillan, of Michigan, who \$10,000,000. He and his wife are among the has a fortune of at least \$25,000,000, most of | most popular people in Washington society It accumulated in the business of building | and their residence on the northwest corrailway cars. However, McMillan, who be- | ner of K and Fifteenth streets is handgan life poor, is interested in a multitude | some in a massive way, though unpreten-



A LOVELY ROAST. Charlie-Who did you discuss at your literary club to-day? Ether-The vice president. She was

sist in bringing about such an action.

There are many interesting stories connected with the anthracite district which | getting off. the miners delight in telling at convention times. John Fahey, president of the district, has had more active experience in that field than any other one man now connected with the mine workers. He has worked all over Pennsylvania as an organizer and knows the State thoroughly from one part of the coal field to the other. Rhode Island. Aldrich's money is invested | Although he has many times been placed in dangerous positions he never lost site of the humorous side of the circumstance feature of strike incidents.

When the situation was dark in Pennsylvania for the miners at the time of the as an organizer. He was in a small town close to Latimer at the time of the bloodshed, and many were beginning to think that if his advice as to peace had been heeded there would have been no serious trouble. Nevertheless, there was a sentiment against him which grew until it was apparent that somebody was "laying" for him. One night in the hotel he had remained up until 2 o'clock in the morning in order that he might do some writing without being molested. He had heard that his life had been threatened and did not feel in the best of spirits. About the time he settled down to work a drunken "I thought you didn't want that transman came in and began to force a conversation upon him. Fahey made gestures of disapproval and tried to indicate that he wished to be let alone. Finally the man said, "Do I disturb you, sir?"

"I will say frankly that you do," said Fahey. "Do you suppose I would sit up till this hour of the night for the accommodation of guests? You would oblige me greatly if you would please allow me to go on with my writing and not interrupt me.

The drunken man nodded assent and then began to mumble to himself: "They'll kill him, they'll kill him, they'll kill him sure. I wish I could find him. I'd tell him all about it; if I don't they'll kill him sure.' He went on in this strain until Fahey became nervous, threw aside his work and in a more moderate tone than he had previously addressed the drunken man said: "Who is it that will be killed?" "I don't like to tell you, but I wish could find him," was the reply. "Find who?" inquired Fahey with in-

aside for good.

"Well, it's this man Fahey, I wish I could find him. They'll kill him sure." Fahey started and then settled back in his chair and said: "Well, I don't know but that it would be a pretty good thing. He has no business about here, anyway, and I believe it would be a good idea to get him out of the way. But who is it that is going to kill him?' "I don't like to tell you, but they'll do it. I heard them planning it in the saloon tonight, and they'll do it sure. I overheard

their conversation and they planned to kill By this time Fahey had strange feelings and began to think that perhaps it would be better for him to pack his grip and leave. Then he looked the man over and said: "My man, you are talking to Fahey now. What do you know about this plan to

The man would hardly believe it, but when shown documents and other means of identification convincing him that he had really found Fahey he told the story of how in a saloon that night he overheard a plot to kill him. He said he was under the influence of liquor at the time, but was able to understand what was going on, although the plotters thought he did not. Fahey thought hard for a long time and then decided to stay in the locality, but was careful to guard against being placed in a position where his life could be taken, and afterward became a friend with the man who made the annoying interruption.

In one of the towns of the anthracite dis-"dooly," a term used in that locality for ting that he had neglected to tie the dog.

the mountain side into the village, with the dog a close follower, until he reached the main thoroughfare. Then, with a boom, the dynamite exploded, blowing the dog to atoms and hurling his master into midair. None of the man's bones was broken, but the population of the village rushed into the street to learn what the explosion was

In another town in the anthracite district, when labor organizations were being agitated, the teamsters, along with other laborers, organized a union. The prices for hauling coal began to advance, until the people protested, and, finally, at a public meeting, made up a purse to purchase horses and do their own hauling. They sent a Hun with \$400 to Philadelphia to buy horses. A consignment of broncos had just arrived at the Philadelphia horse market, and a great bargain having been offered the Hun in these animals, he invested the \$400. The broncos were sent to his home, with the final result that the population was ready to drive the purchasing agent out of the town and decided to

Shortly after the close of the great anthracite strike and all the name that was heard in that district was John Mitchell, a Hun filed his application for naturalization papers. He was asked about his knowledge of the laws of this country and other similar questions, ending with the question "Who is the President of the United States?" To this he carelessly replied, "I knows who that is." Upon being pressed straightened up and said, "John

HE GOT THE TRANSFER.

Persistent Irishman Who Made Things Interesting for Conductor.

Milwaukee Free Press. Illustrating a case where a conductor did not get the better of the argument, a conductor on the National-avenue line

tells the following story: An old Irishman got on the car at Grove street, and having paid his fare, was quietly resting in his seat when the conductor came through and was accosted by a

"Please give me a transfer," she said. "Too late," said the conductor, giving her the stereotyped reply. "You should have asked for it when you paid your He proceeded on through the car, while the woman began to complain to her seat companion. The Irishman looked inter-"Gimme a tr-r-a-nsfer-r," he said, stop-

ping the conductor on his way back through | "Too late," said the conductor; "too late." "I wa-ant a tr-r-a-ansfer-r," persisted the old man as the conductor attempted to

"Can't do it," replied the conductor. "Why didn't you ask for it when you paid your fare?" "Do I git th' tr-r-a-ansfer-r iv I tell ye?" questioned the old man.

passengers laughed. "Thin I'll kape me infermation t' mysilf," said the old man, "Gimme th' tr-ra-ansfer-r." The conductor growled a reply and hurried to the back platform. At Oregon street he went forward to view the railroad tracks, and on his way back through the car he was stopped again by the old Irish-

"No, you won't," was the reply, as the

"Gimme a tr-r-a-ansfer-r," he said. "I told you once," said the conductor, "that you wouldn't get one." "I heard ye," was the reply. "Gimme th' tr-r-a-ansfer-r. "Oh, go to the devil," said the conduc-"I wud," was the calm reply, "av I didn't

git th' tr-r-a-ansfer-r. Gimme a tr-r-a-ans-The conductor pushed by him again, but the old man rose and followed him to "I wa-ant a tr-a-ansfer," he said. "You won't get one from me," growled

"I won't?" questioned the old man, "No," said the conductor. "Go ask Beggs "Beggs is it ut?" said the old man. "Jawn . Beggs is an A. P. A. Gimme a tr-r-aansfer-r.'

at the front of the car and started forward. The moment he got inside the car the old man reached up and pulled the bell for the ear to stop. The conductor saw him and waited until the car stopped, but the old man made no move toward

"what'd you pull that bell for?" "I wa-anted t' git off," was the reply. "Well, why don't you do it, then?" angrily continued the conductor. "I changed me mind," was the answer. "I wa-ant a tr-r-a-ansfer-r." The conductor gave the signal for the car to go ahead and then glared at his

"You ring that bell again," said he, "and you'll get into trouble "Will I?" replied the old man. "Me bye, which is nearly always a characteristic on me."

> "They would?" snorted the conductor. "Yis," was the reply, as the old man's kindly blue eyes began to glow, "iv there was annyt'ing lift av ye after I got through. Gimme a tr-r-ansfer-r. Three or four men standing on the platform laughed and the conductor reached down after his punch and bunch of tras-

"State street," said the old man, anticipating the question. "Ye ain't mad. without making any comment and then tried to assume a cheerful expression. A block before State street was reached the old man took the transfer from his pocket, doubled it up and tossed it into

"Umph," said the conductor savagely, He signaled the motorman to stop.

"I wa-anted ut all right," replied the old man, as he prepared to alight, "but didn't nade ut. Good day t' ve.' He chuckled, alighted carefully and chuckled again as the conductor glared down at him. The car started, the passengers laughed and the conductor went up front, where he made a few remarks about the weather to the motorman.

AVOID CATCHING COLD.

No Need of Sneezing if One Only Takes Care.

New York Sun. A famous English doctor once wrote in the Lancet, "A chilly man is a sick man." If that is true the percentage of invalids in the American public is somewhat appalling. A New York doctor, when asked about his creasing interest and pushing his work | English confrere's statement, laughed, but gave his indorsement.

"Of course, that doesn't mean that every man who feels cold is seriously ill," he said: "but, as a matter of fact, only very exceptional exposure is sufficient excuse for a well man's suffering from cold in any climate to which he is accustomed. If ordinary exposure in this climate can make a person uncomfortably cold, there is something wrong with that person's physical condition or clothing.

"Taking cold isn't a matter of temperature. It is a question of physical condition. Fatigue causes more colds than all the draughts that blow. A draught isn't going to harm a man whose nerves and circulation are in perfect tone. A man goes home fagged and jaded at the end of the day. He goes to an evening function, in dress clothes, takes libertles with his stomach or nerves. He is chilly, takes cold-and swears it was all a matter of temperature or draught. If his blood was pure, his nerves steady and his digestion good, the temperature wouldn't have affected him "Quite aside from the problem of what call colds, the ordinary sensations of cold seldom have an external cause. Their cause is internal. The men and women who go shivering along our streets in winter weather ought not to be cold, unless they have some disease that explains their chilliness. They think they can remedy matters by piling on heavy clothing. It can't be sible. If not, he must offset it as far as he done that way. Naturally warm clothing will help to offset a low temperature, but it will not make a man warm if there is, as is usually the case, some internal reason why he is cold.

"I believe that fully three-fourths of our always make the pores gasp, and drive the trict there lived a man who wished to get | people wear too many heavy clothes in cold weather. They feel cold and the only thing around the vital parts of the body; but, if make the dog's death as quick and easy as | thickness of fiannel. Warm clothing is all possible, so he decided to kill him with right, but heavy clothing isn't, and the close-fitting flannels that are so universany worn are an abomination. They keep dynamite. Accordingly, he took the dog up the skin from breathing and the moment on the mountain side near the town, tied the skin gets out of breath the owner of the "dooly" to his back and lighted the the skin will be cold, even if he wears flanfuse. He then started to run away, forget- nel and fur a foot thick.
ting that he had neglected to tie the dog. "It seems queer to me that people will

playing, started after him. The man turned and saw his dog coming and then the race began. The faster the man ran the faster the man ran the faster the man fairly tumbled down the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran. The man fairly tumbled for finance, the dog ran fairly tumbled for fina

The agree Bulletin

A Complete Revision of Rug Prices TWICE A YEAR strenuous effort is made to

cut this rug stock down to the lowest possible proportions. We've only learned one method-to cut the prices first and cut them deep. Last week we announced lower prices for several qualities of domestic rugs, large and small; now every Oriental rug has its price lowered. To facilitate selling and particularly for the convenience of customers we have divided all medium-sized Turkish rugs into lots, each collection consisting of similar rugs at a uniform price. You'll appreciate this feature, as the possibilities of any expenditure may almost be seen at a glance. : : : : : : : : : : :

whose regular price tickets read from \$25 to \$27.50.

Lot 2 at \$23.00 Contains eighteen spe citolia, Mosul, Genghis and Faragham, rugs regularly seiling at from \$27 to \$30, and averaging 4 by 7 ft. in size.

Lot 3 at \$30.00 Is made up of a dozen Kazaks, Cabistans, Kurdistans and Hamadans, averaging 4 by 10 ft. Price tickets show that until now you must have paid from \$38 to \$42 50 for any one of them.

fourteen of them averaging 6 by 10 ft. Regular prices ranged from \$47 to \$55.

Lot 1 at \$18.50 Consists of fifteen rugs av- Lot 5 at \$70.00 Consists of twenty choice = specimens in such makes Among them are Mosul, Shiraz and Beluchistan rugs, as Kermanshah, Sehna and Tabriz. Recent prices for these rugs ranged from \$80 to \$100.

> India Carpets Of which there are ten, are all reduced by from \$20 to \$50. Among the choicer specimens is one 91/2 by 131/2 ft., with a plain red center, having a medallion and border with cream, gold and green predominating. This handsome rug is now \$135 instead of \$175. The most expensive rug in the lot measures 10 ft. 2 in. by 14 ft. 2 in., and is reduced from \$265 to \$210. It has a rich cream center, with medallion and border of red, green

Other sizes in the collection are 8 ft. 2 in. by 9 ft. 3 in., 8 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 2 in., 8 ft. 8 in. by 13 ft. 2 in., 9 ft. 1 Lot 4 at \$35.00 Includes antique Irans, in. by 12 ft. 5 in., and 9 by 12 ft., at from \$77 to \$135, Kazaks and Cabistans, reduced from prices ranging up to \$185.

At from \$135 to \$159 are several rugs as long as 141/2 ft. and proportionately wide.

New Silks

There have been few seasons when so many pretty novelties were available the middle of February. Especially is this true of popular priced goods. Read of a few fresh from the

Marquise and Louisine silks in plain colors, for waists at 81.25 and 81.00

Novel designs in liberty satin foulards at \$1.00 and 850 Moire velour, either cream, white or black, the new material for waists, priced a yd. \$1.25 and \$1.00 Black corded taffeta, good quality, at890 Favorite new tints of colored taffeta, a yard650 Polka spot all black taffeta for skirts at81.00

New designs in high-grade Japanese wash silks at...... 490

WORSTEDS

The drift of favor is toward woolens of rather light weight and open mesh. Such goods require worsted yarn of the most careful selection. To look right materials of this sort must be right-a condition which makes easy the demonstration of Ayres dress goods being always cheapest, quality considered.

Pure worsted Panama suitings, in eight shades, 42 and 45 inches wide, Mistral canvas and all-wool etamines.

five shades of each, a yard 500 All-wool crepe de chine, in a choice range of spring colorings, 42 inches wide900

Good all-wool nun's veiling, in fashionable colorings, 38 inches wide, at550 Cream woolens in all the new

weaves of mistral, crash, albatross, batiste, mohair, etc., at from 50c to \$1.50 a yard-the greatest assortment we have ever shown.

can by simple and rational means.

producing a fine tingling glow.

Imperfect digestion may have impover-

ished his blood. Then he must forswear

gastronomic indulgence and eat plain food

that will make pure blood. The first plunge

into wintry air, out of a warm house, will

blood from the surface to the inner fort-

resses in the big veins and arteries and

the circulation is good, the reaction will

follow almost immediately, and the blood

NOTICE

Our Women's Tailoring Rooms, which closed Saturday for the season, will be reopened March the 3d in larger quarters, with a greatly augmented force of tailors and dressmakers. On that date

Mr. Geo. Philip Meier

the North Delaware-street gown maker, will assume charge here, having transferred his entire business to L. S. Ayres & Co.

No advance whatever will be made in Mr. Meier's prices. notwithstanding his own force of tailors and dressmakers will be swelled by the men who have long made Ayres tailoring known for the perfection of its detail and finish. Remember the date of opening-

March 3.

LINENS

Short selling of short lots. 'Tisn't likely that with a deserved demand any of these specially reduced lines will outlast Monday. See if they do not interest you.

25 dozen extra heavy all-linen bleached napkins, in good patterns, 20 inches square, a dozen......8229 20 dozen 18-inch napkins, of pure linen, extra fine, cheap at \$1.25, re-

Five styles of 72-inch full bleached table damask, a yard...... 750 One lot of hemstitched damask lunch cloths, 36 inches square, choice81.00 18 dozen hemmed huck towels, in 18

by 34-inch size, special price 110

Street Gloves

A fresh shipment of mannish style street gloves for women. White or oak tan kid gloves for women, mannish cut, one large snap fastener, a pair \$1.00

Important For Waists

Embroidered batistes are in high favor for the summer shirtwaist; in fact, this erstwhile simple garment has become within the past year far more ornate in its embellishment than was even dreamed of a few seasons ago. Most of these embroidered batistes come in single confined patterns, and for that reason an early selection is desirable.

Batiste waist patterns, with almost solidly embroidered fronts, \$4.90 to

Dress patterns of embroidered batiste up to \$17.50.

Either colors or white of the above at the wash good counter, east aisle.

MADRAS

As strong as gingham, much handsomer in texture and, if anything, more reliable in color, it is fitting that the last booth display of the season should be given over to this pretty Scotch material.

Almost one hundred patterns will be displayed Monday, qualities ranging



asked double for spring styles no better and no prettier. It is likely, for many of these recently sold at from \$18 to \$25. See them to-

weeks you'll be

L. S. AYRES @ COMPANY INDIANA'S GREATEST DISTRIBUTERS OF DRY GOODS.

cold day. His circulation is out of gear. He temporarily in extreme cases they will warm up quickly and general prolonged must find the cause and remove it, if pos-

chilliness will be unknown to him." The Two Churchills. Philadelphia Press.

There could scarcely be a greater difference between two brothers than in Winston and Jack Churchill, sons of the late Lord Randolph, whose financial affairs have just been brought into prominece because of their mother's reported difficulties with her young husband, Corwallis West. The story goes that he takes will flow back to the surface with a rush, up so much of the joint income of the former Lady Randolph and his own that the two boys are thrown pretty much on their "In order to bring about this happy con-dition a man must take care of his body own resources. and encourage his circulation. Pure air, wholesome food, plenty of exercise, fre- liant father in manner and mental equip-The dog, thinking that his master was never learn and put in practice the simple quent bathing and ventilation of the skin | ment, makes a comfortable income from EDUCATIONAL

Five times as large as any other school in this State, second largest in the world. VORIES'S Phone 1254. Monument Pince.

SEALS, STENCILS AND STAMPS

CATALOGUE FREE BADGES, CHECKS &C

was sent to the office of a prominent broker in London. He has failed to dis-The dog, thinking that his master was never learn and put in practice the simple quent bathing and ventilation of the sain tinguish himself, and is still a clerk on a playing, started after him. The man turned rules that will insure them comfort in cold and avoidance of sweltering clothes will his books and lectures. In earlier years small salary. If he comes to this country